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THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF TRADE ON VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Fritz Bock, Austrian Minister of Trade and Reconstruction, arrived in New York on March 31.

The minister inspected expressway and highway-interchange construction sites on Long Island, N.Y., and the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit, Mich. before going to Washington, D.C. for a two day's stay (April 6 and 7). Accompanied by Dr. Wilfried Platzer, Austrian ambassador to the U.S., the minister visited the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Frederick Mueller; Mr. Douglas Dillon, Undersecretary for Economic Affairs at the State Department; Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank; Mr. James W. Riddleberger, Director of ICA; and Per Jacobson, Director General of the Monetary Fund.

Having returned to New York on April 7, Dr. Bock addressed the United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Savoy Hilton. He emplaned for the return trip yesterday, April 8.

ECONOMIC NOTES

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES increased by 749 million schillings during 1959. At the end of last year, they were sufficient to pay for Austrian imports in the next 7½ months. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.)

The AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK which frequently pointed out possibly dangerous inflationary tendencies has now put on the credit brake in order to soften what might be called an over-boom: Effective March 17, it has increased the bank rate from 4½% to 5%. It also ordered effective April 1, that minimum deposits to be held in reserve by credit institutions are to be raised from 5% to 7% for savings banks and from 5% to 9% for commercial banks.

In a recent statement the Austrian National Bank explained its actions thus: "The development of the Austrian economy shows the typical signs of a great boom. Great money demands and very strong investment activity threaten to drive the participating economic branches into a bottleneck in the near future. A strain upon the labor market is already visible; in spring, experience shows, this situation will become worse and find its climax in the summer months."

Foreign currency RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRADE in January, 1960, amounted to roughly 269 million schillings.

(Continued on page 2)

DR. BOCK EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN AID; BIDS U.S. TO SUPPORT "ALL-EUROPEAN SOLUTION" OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

In his address to the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Bock said:

"The greatest assistance the Austrian economy received in its efforts at reconstruction came from the people and taxpayers of America. I should like to assure you that we in Austria have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget, the Marshall Plan. This noble and magnanimous deed of the American people has created a lasting monument in the hearts of the people of Austria, and it is only fitting for an Austrian spokesman to repeat here once again the sincere thanks of our government and our people to the United States."

In a brief exploration of the problems of European economic integration, Dr. Bock emphasized that the U.S. could — and should — lend its support to what he termed "An All-European Solution."

DR. PITTERMANN IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Austrian Vice Chancellor Dr. Pittermann and his party of Austrian industrial managers arrived in Rio de Janeiro during the last week of March. Rio de Janeiro is the first stop on the party's South American tour. The Austrians were met at the airport by the mayor of Rio and by representatives of the president of Brazil.

Official talks began the day after Pittermann's arrival. The vice chancellor and his party were the guests at a dinner given by the Companhia Austro-brasileira, the Brazilian subsidiary of the Austrian *Alpine Montan Steel Corp.* During his stay at the capital, the Vice Chancellor was received by the President, *Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek.*

ANDAU HONORED

Austrian Interior Minister Afritsch recently officiated at a special session of the Village Council of Andau, Burgenland during which he presented to Andau's Mayor Lorenz Peck the Austrian Silver Medal for Merit which had been awarded to the mayor by the Austrian president as an acknowledgement of great service during the refugee flood from Hungary in the fall of 1956. A number of other Austrian political leaders participated in the special meeting.

In his speech, Afritsch paid homage to Andau, to the leadership of its mayor and to the people of the village whose great sacrifices had made large-scale assistance to thousands

of political refugees possible. The name of the small Burgenland village is now famous the world over, he said. He recalled that in the fall of 1956 more than 80,000 refugees had been received in Andau within a few months and had been cared for until transportation elsewhere could be arranged. On some days, he said, more refugees streamed into Andau than Andau has inhabitants. The bridge at Andau, over which the refugees sought their way to liberty, has become the symbol of genuine humanitarianism, he said.

(The American writer, James Michener, wrote a best-seller "The Bridge at Andau" treating Andau's humanitarian work beyond the call of duty. Ed.)

In conclusion, Afritsch said that the honor bestowed upon the mayor by the Austrian president should be considered as an honor for the entire population of the village.

Economic Notes (Cont'd)

This was 34.4% more than in January, 1959 and 14.2% more than in December, 1959. Foreign exchange outgo in January, 1960, amounted to 42.8 million schillings, 27.4% more than in January, 1959.

The Austrian Federal Geological Institute recently estimated that Austria at the beginning of 1959 had usable PETROLEUM RESERVES of 38,815,000 tons.

Usable NATURAL GAS RESERVES were estimated at about 15 billion cubic meters. (One cubic meter equals 1.308 cubic yards. Ed.) In addition, solution and cap gases account for another 10 billion cubic meters, the Institute said.

In January, 1960, extraction of CRUDE OIL amounted to 206,812 tons as against 207,121 tons in December, 1959. Natural gas extraction amounted to 148.3 million cubic meters, or 15.3 million more than in December.

NATURAL GAS production for all of 1959 amounted to 1,128,000,000 cubic meters, a 37½% gain over 1958.

Four AUSTRIAN FIRMS - VOEST, Wagner-Biro, Simmering-Graz-Pauker and Ranshofen-Berndorf - have been invited along with 39 other international firms to BID FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR the nuclear reactor of the ATOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT "DRAGON." The reactor is to be built in Britain as a joint project of the OEEC.

The FORD FOUNDATION has made available a grant of \$25,000 to the AUSTRIAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ATOMIC ENERGY. The amount is to be used in the Society's nuclear study project.

A record number of NEW PATENTS - 29,616 - were registered with the Austrian Patent Office during 1959. More than two thirds of this number were entered by foreigners.

Experts estimated that Austria's MAJOR ENTERPRISES, roughly 4% of all manufacturing concerns, are now substantially AUTOMATIZED. Currently 18 large electronic brains or data processing machines are in use in Austria.

The volume of Austria's TRADE WITH its EFTA (European Free Trade Association) partners increased 13.3% to 6.4 billion schillings in 1959 over 1958 while Austria's total foreign trade increased only 5.9%.

Imports increased 10.7% and exports 16.5%. Imports from Portugal gained 34.5%, from Denmark 24.4%, from Britain 13.4% from Switzerland 8% and from Sweden 5.6%. Imports from Norway dropped 7.5%. On the other hand, exports to Sweden increased 25.6%, to Denmark 24%, to Switzerland 15%, to Norway 13.1%, to Britain 11.9% and to Portugal 6.5%.

During 1959, COMPENSATION DELIVERIES TO THE SOVIET UNION totalled 1.2 billion schillings - 700 million in merchandise and 500 million in petroleum products under the oil agreement.

The amount of 80 million schillings from the proceeds of a WORLD BANK LOAN will be turned over to the Investitions Kredit A.G. (Investment Credit Corporation). A similar amount from ERP funds will go to the Austrian Kommunalkredit A.G. (Communal Credit Corporation).

The following table shows the changes in 1959 in the VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION as compared with 1958:

Increase or Decrease over 1958		Increase or Decrease over 1958	
Industrial average	+ 4%	Vehicles	+ 6%
Iron and Steel	+ 15%	Paper, Foodstuffs	+ 3%
Metallurgical	+ 14%	Foundries, Tobacco	+ 2%
Electrical goods	+ 12%	Textiles	0
Leather and Shoes	+ 11%	Machinery	- 3%
Building materials	+ 9%	Mining	- 4%
Chemicals	+ 7%	Magnesite	- 9%

Nearly half of all gross INVESTMENT in Austria every year goes toward construction. The major portion, between six and seven billion schillings, is earmarked for home and residential construction, 2.75 billion for highways and 1.5 billion for electric power stations. Educational and sports facilities will use up half a billion schillings each this year and business concerns will spend 2.5 billion schillings in new buildings.

Austria's SCHOELLER-BLECKMAN STEEL Works is currently filling a 70 million schilling contract for delivery of equipment for the state-owned Argentinian oil concern YPF. The contract includes 132 power slush pumps, 70 twin-crank pumping units, 900 bottom hole pumps and other drilling equipment.

The UN Food and Agricultural Organization has commissioned an engineering firm in Graz to design a cheap MODEL HOUSING unit FOR TROPICAL AREAS. Following field research in Southeast Asia, the use of pressed board construction has been proposed. The material is manufactured by Friedrich & Co. in Rohrbach, Styria.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS DISCUSS EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION*

FIRST: A MODUS VIVENDI

By Dr. Bruno Kreisky

After many years of negotiations, held within the framework of the OEEC in Paris, efforts to create a European free trade area embracing all OEEC states failed in December, 1958, due to lack of general political purpose more than because of differences which then appeared unbridgeable. This result put European industrial nations which did belong to the European Economic Community before the alternative of letting themselves be swept along by their own development or of continuing economic cooperation and integration, so far as they were concerned, in the form of a European Free Trade Association. It is the immovable goal of the EFTA to achieve a European economic association embracing all OEEC states, because only an economically unified Europe can do justice to its tasks and obligations.

The desire to achieve this goal finds expression in the resolution which was passed by the EFTA states on the occasion of the ratification of the EFTA convention in Stockholm November 20, 1959; it acknowledged their willingness to enter into negotiations. As a matter of fact, efforts by the EFTA at the Paris economic conference in January succeeded in the general acknowledgment that work toward a solution of the problem of the Six and the Seven be given priority. In the conferences scheduled for the coming months this problem will be a main item in the consultations.

The problem presents itself in two aspects. While the final goal must be a solution which secures economic cooperation and integration of Europe under full consideration of the non-European countries and the regulations of GATT, it is necessary in the few months remaining until July 1, when the second tariff reduction of the EEC nations takes effect to find a modus vivendi which will hold down any discrimination within Europe. If this succeeds, European economic cooperation will be able to continue its development without danger, and valuable time will be gained to make further efforts towards the achievement of a definite solution in a politically, economically and especially in a psychologically favorable climate.

Short-Term Arrangement the Immediate Goal

Austria is confident that in this period, so decisive for Europe's future, the will to achieve unity will not be wanting. Austria will do its level best to reach a short-term arrangement during the forthcoming talks which will serve as a basis for a satisfactory solution. (END)

*In a recent issue of *DIE PRESSE*, independent Vienna Daily, Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky and Trade Minister Fritz Bock gave these views on the currently pressing problems of European economic integration.

A STITCH IN TIME....

By Dr. Fritz Bock

One of the most important questions to be discussed at the current ministerial conference of the EFTA states in Vienna is that of future agreement concerning the tariffs in the European area and the exact places where they will become effective. As is known, the agreement of the states embraced by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) provides for a 20% reduction in duties effective July 1, 1960, for the members of the EFTA. The agreement of the European Economic Community (EEC) provides for a 10% reduction at the same time and follows an identical reduction last January 1. The earlier 10% reduction became effective throughout GATT. If these agreed tariff reductions take place without additional agreements between the two (economic) groups, the division of Europe into two separate economic areas would become a fact. This separation would become even more noticeable if — according to current reports — the EEC intended to reduce tariffs on July 1, 1960, not only by 10% but by 20%. From the camp of the EEC states very different reports emanate. Clarity about its plans will probably come from the EEC ministers' conference which meets at the same time as that of the EFTA. But the situation can in no way stop the EFTA ministers meeting in Vienna from agreeing on their own plans and taking the initiative toward an all-European solution.

EEC Nations, Too, Against Discrimination

The seven countries which have associated in the EFTA have made it clear from the very beginning that they are prepared to enter into every possible arrangement which excludes discrimination in the tariff area. It would be unjust not to acknowledge that the greater number of EEC nations also does not desire the specter of "differentiation" in the tariff sector and will be prepared to make concessions in order to throttle a development which might be so disastrous for Europe.

This situation suggests a temporary solution which would avoid "differentiation" between the customs areas of the two groups of states and at the same time allows for the preparation of a solution in the future. In this connection, many quarters mention a plan under which the EFTA and the EEC will effect the tariff reductions provided for July 1 throughout GATT; thus every type of discrimination in the tariff sector would be avoided; the fears of nations which belong to neither EEC or EFTA, especially the United States and Canada, would be eliminated; and time would have been gained through January 1, 1962 to find a really definite solution.

Counter-Concessions

Such a proposal brings up the question of counter-concessions. It would go too far here, however, if I were to go into the problematic details of the value of the concessions of the various EFTA and EEC nations. But a question

which comes to every economic thinker is that of counter-concessions by the industrially developed overseas countries, for example the U.S., which have declared foreign trade a state monopoly, and also the counter-concessions by the low-price countries.

The European nations which are included in the two economic groups are certainly most interested in securing their export (which is oriented according to the world market); if they are prepared to lower their tariff levels on the basis of mutually agreed concessions, this certainly could not be done without counter-concessions by the above-mentioned group of nations. No one can deny, for instance, that the success of international efforts — such as bringing the underdeveloped nations into the realm of world trade — depends in part on the opening of world markets to these nations. On the other hand this can be done only with a speed which would not destroy the markets of the highly industrialized countries with their high standard of living; in other words: freedom of world trade — on the basis of GATT or even more far-reaching — can be achieved only with the same speed with which the social situation and living standards rise in the underdeveloped nations!

Danger of Negative Effects

The problem which arises from all this for economic integration is this: European integration, including the U.S. and Canada, must not be overtaken by a GATT-wide integration, because this would bring only negative effects. This is much the idea of Europe's participation in the investment programs of the underdeveloped countries. Only if no structural disturbances take place in Europe's economic development — and among them that European production is not detoured by the production of the underdeveloped nations — will it be possible for Europe to make a contribution to the underdeveloped nations.

I do not wish to anticipate in any way the results of the Vienna conference of EFTA ministers. As has been pointed out by all sides time and again, Austria is a country which because of its development and its economic setup is most interested in the earliest possible full agreement between the different groups which permits Austria a further steady expansion of its foreign trade. As matters stand currently, a temporary way out of the "discrimination crisis" appears to me to be sufficient because we have time for a final solution in the OEEC area including the U.S. and Canada until January 1, 1962. Of course, that is not too much time; but with a will, it is enough.

(END)

THREE NEW LD (OXYGEN BLAST PROCESS) STEEL PLANTS are currently under construction under license from Austrian Alpine Montan Corp. These are: a Norwegian plant in Mo i Rana, a Portuguese plant in Seixal near Lisbon and a Brazilian installation in the province of Minas Geraes. The initial stages of the Norwegian and Brazilian LD steel plants will have an annual capacity of 750,000 tons each. The Portuguese plant will start with a 300,000 ton yearly output. All plants should be operative in 1961.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Austrian foreign trade statistics for 1959 follow:

	(In million schillings)		Change over
	1959	1958	1958
Imports	29,754	27,912	+ 6.6%
Exports	25,068	23,864	+ 5%
Import Surplus	4,686	4,048	+15.8%

(About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.)

Distribution of trade in 1959 by main country groups:

	(In million schillings)	
	Imports	Exports
EFTA	3,475	2,910
EEC	16,997	12,306
Other OEEC countries	406	750
	20,878	15,966
Overseas areas of OEEC	288	393
Non-OEEC sterling areas	798	711
Eastern Europe	3,353	3,348
Dollar countries	2,468	1,643
Central America	188	138
South America	677	618
Other countries	1,104	2,251
Total	29,754	25,068

Imports, grouped according to UN classifications, in 1959:

	(In million schillings)		
	1958	1959	Change
Foodstuffs	4,098	4,645	+ 547
Beverages and Tobacco	387	289	- 98
Raw Materials (excl. fuels)	3,533	3,435	- 98
Mineral fuels, energy	3,633	3,186	+ 447
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	535	570	+ 35
Chemical products	2,050	2,476	+ 426
Semi-finished and finished goods	5,221	5,626	+ 405
Machinery and vehicles	7,046	7,841	+ 795
Other goods	1,409	1,686	+ 277
Total Imports	27,912	29,754	+1,842

Exports, grouped according to UN classifications, in 1959:

	1958	1959	Change
Foodstuffs	1,094	1,160	+ 66
Beverages and tobacco	53	52	- 1
Raw materials (excl. fuels)	5,083	5,139	+ 56
Mineral fuels, energy	535	568	+ 33
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	8	9	+ 1
Chemical products	1,025	990	- 35
Semi-finished and finished goods	11,257	11,537	+ 274
Machinery and vehicles	3,578	3,848	+ 270
Other goods	1,231	1,771	+ 540
Total Exports	23,864	25,068	+1,204

SUPER VISCOUNTS ADDED TO AUSTRIAN AIRLINES

The summer schedule of Austrian Airlines has been expanded by the addition of four new Super Viscount prop-jet four-engine planes which makes these new routes possible: two flights weekly between Vienna and Venice, one flight weekly between Vienna and Budapest and two flights weekly between Innsbruck, Vienna and Zurich. The schedule also provides for two flights between Vienna and Moscow every week.

Two more Viscounts are to be delivered to Austrian Airlines next July. They will be used to expand Austrian domestic traffic and add new flights between Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck and Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Paris and Geneva.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE DANUBE

Freight traffic on the Austrian part of the Danube amounted to 4,964,500 tons in 1959, a loss of 1.7% as against 1958. Of the 1959 total, domestic use accounted for 1,078,300 tons.

AUSTRIA: A MEMBER OF 96 CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Following the forthcoming ratification of the European Free Trade Association treaty, the Republic of Austria will have membership in the following 96 European and international organizations:

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
2. Bureau for Technical Assistance of the United Nations (TAC).
3. Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.
4. Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations (TAB).
5. International Exposition Bureau.
6. International Committee for Military Medicine and Pharmaceutica.
7. Commission for an International Geological World Map.
8. Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrotechnical Equipment.
9. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
10. European Eurochemical Society for the Use of Irradiated Nuclear Materials.
11. European Society for the Financing of Railroad Supplies (EUROFIMA).
12. European Freight Service Time Table Conference (LIM).
13. European Nuclear Energy Agency.
14. European Commission for Hoof and Mouth Disease.
15. European Conference of Communications Ministers (CEMT).
16. European Organization for Nuclear Research.
17. European Organization for Photogrammetrical Experimental Research (OEEPM).
18. European Organization for the Protection of Plants.
19. European Railway Time Table Conference (CEH).
20. European Radio Broadcasting Union (UER).
21. UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).
22. European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC).
23. European International Passenger and Freight Car Association.
24. European Productivity Center.
25. European Currency Agreement (EWA).
26. Council of Europe.
27. The Hague Conference for International Civil Law.
28. International Water Supply Association.
29. International Labor Organization (ILO).
30. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
31. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).
32. International Geological Society (ISSS).
33. International Telegraph Association (AIT).
34. International Association of Railroad Congresses (AIC).
35. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
36. International Finance Corporation (IFC).
37. International Society for Photogrammetry (FIG).
38. International Society of Highway Congresses.
39. International Cheese Convention of Stresa, 1951.
40. International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage.
41. International Commission for Agricultural Industries.
42. International Commission for the Measuring of Time.
43. International Conference for the Use of Identical Standards in Railroading.
44. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).
45. International Standards Organization (ISO).
46. International Organization for Legal Weights and Measures.
47. International Raw Material Conference.
48. International Red Cross Conference.
49. International Union for Geodesy and Geophysics.
50. International Association of Experimental and Research Institutions for Material and Construction (RILEM).
51. International Association for Limnology.
52. International Association for Initial Stresses (FIP).
53. International Association to Fight Tuberculosis.
54. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
55. International Construction Council (CIB).
56. International Railroad Union (UIC).
57. International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
58. International Court of Justice.
59. International Hunting Council (CIJ).
60. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
61. International Military Sports Association.
62. International Dairy Union (FIL).
63. International Union for Forestry.
64. International Currency Fund (IMF).
65. International Wheat Council (IWC).
66. International Tin Council.
67. International Advisory Committee for Cotton (ICAC).
68. International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs.
69. International Bureau for Weights and Measures.
70. International Railroad Transport Committee (CIT).
71. International Education Bureau (IBE).
72. International Institute for Standardization of Civil Law.
73. International Institute for Administrative Sciences, Brussels.
74. International Institute for Temperature Research. (IIF).
75. International Committee on the Metric System.
76. International Bureau for Animal Diseases (IOE).
77. International Wine Bureau (IWO).
78. International Agreement on Railroad Freight Traffic (CIM).
79. International Agreement on Railroad, Passenger and Baggage Traffic (CIV).
80. Interparliamentary Union (IPU).
81. Convention on Regulation of Navigation of the Danube.
82. World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
83. United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
84. Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).
85. Council for Cooperation in the Field of Tariffs.
86. Permanent International Commission for Small Arms.
87. Permanent Court of Arbitration.
88. Agreement for the Establishment of Security Controls in the Field of Nuclear Energy.
89. Union for Street Traffic Services of European Railroads (URF).
90. United International Bureaus for the Protection of Commercial, Literary and Artistic Property.
91. United Nations (UN).
92. Administration for Technical Assistance of the United Nations (TAA).
93. World Health Organization (WHO).
94. Universal Postal Union (UPU).
95. Central Office for Railroad Traffic.
96. International Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

PRESS COMMENT

"A SERVICE TO EUROPE:" A SWISS VIEW

(The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Swiss newspaper, *DIE TAT*.)

The new Austrian foreign minister Dr. Kreisky and State Secretary Dr. Gschnitzer have recently visited several European capitals. The talks between the Austrian statesmen and their hosts began in Paris, were continued in London, then moved to Warsaw, later still to Bonn and finally ended in Belgrade.

Dr. Kreisky took special care neither to overestimate nor to underestimate the potentialities of his small country, which hardly enters into the arena as a power in the material sense.

Austria may correctly point out that it is an exception among other small countries which in the concert of the great powers neither play, nor wish to play, leading roles.

Austria's geographical location—bordering on Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia—necessitates relations with the nations beyond the Iron Curtain. This means a very material difference in rights as well as duties for Austria.

Soberly speaking, so small a country cannot, of course, do things beyond its powers. But it can contribute the little stones which will help the big powers complete the mosaic. For example: it would have been nonsensical for Kreisky to visit Prague and Budapest also: there are no good-neighborly relations with Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Nor was it his task to go to Italy because the ticklish problem of the South Tyrol could not be solved in a brief visit. All his visits derived from Austria's desire to improve relations where good political, economic and cultural connections already existed.

Thus Kreisky knew just how to offer his good offices and to contribute his share for a relaxation of tensions between East and West. In effect, he has represented Europe first in Poland and then in Belgrade. Even though the general climate is made by the big powers, his work has been a valuable contribution to mutual understanding. It is a realistic policy of peace which seeks new friendships and does not endanger old ones.

"KREISKY AND THE POLES:" A GERMAN APPRAISAL

(An editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Hamburg daily, *DIE WELT*.)

Kreisky's visit (in Warsaw) was proof of how necessary it is to meet beyond the somewhat perforated Iron Curtain, proof that the contact as such—provided that it is not limited merely to an exchange of courtesies—is a political act of the first order.

And here it is shown again that contacts between the so-called middle-of-the-road statesmen and representatives of the Eastern bloc are less problematical than the contacts among the Communists of the East. In the first case, the participants can always steer clear of a specific argument by using the formula that in spite of principal differences of opinion about which type of social order was more desirable they see eye to eye in efforts to keep the peace.

Kreisky made impressively clear in his talk as well as

in his official and unofficial discussions why he as a socialist—whether he be in opposition or in agreement—works together with the middle-of-the-road parties in formulating and changing, but not in overthrowing the existing Western social order, and then took the offensive: he proved that the present-day West on the basis of the dialectic ratio of opposition and cooperation between "capitalist" and "socialist" elements had developed into a system which no longer corresponds to Eastern conceptions of the capitalist society.

It is self-understood that his Communist listeners and talking partners could not agree with these arguments. And it is clear that whenever they lacked a real counter-argument, they would pronounce their rejection of his ideas strongly and dogmatically. But this cannot deceive the observers of the one side or the other into believing that the West need ever avoid ideological discussion with the East, that the fear by Western professional anti-Communists of the vitality and magnetism of the Eastern ideology is completely justified and that such arguments do not pay.

On the other hand, Kreisky has learned a few things in Warsaw, too. During a short period of time, he had the opportunity for numerous and diverse talks, and he was—and showed it—deeply impressed by the intellectual level of those with whom he talked as well as by their mental independence.

KREISKY'S TRIP TO BONN: THE GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS

(Under a headline reading "A good Talk" the *KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU* of Cologne said of the recent visit to Bonn by Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky.)

The discussion showed that the Austrians are no less interested in finding common ground between the European Free Trade Association and the European Economic Community than we are. Difficulties, Kreisky said, will have to be surmounted here and there. He felt the need to discuss this European concern with those who had an open mind with regard to the political aspects of this economic problem; and among those were the Germans. Such mediation cannot be esteemed highly enough especially if the important role is considered which Austria has created for itself during the years in the realm of international politics. This also lends importance to the opinion which Kreisky expressed with regard to the East-West talks. He considered the time favorable to discuss. Right now was the most realistic moment to get ahead. Of course always under the condition that in the end there was again a balance, even though with less weight on both sides. With this aim in view, he warned, the existing differences in the Eastern bloc should not be considered meaningless. On the whole, we heard much (from Kreisky) with which we absolutely agree and we are sure that the Austrians were sincere. The talks were a good German-Austrian exchange of views not only in a friendly way but also in a European sense and as such within the realm of common principle in international politics in which all of us share.

(Continued)

"Useful Information"

(The *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE* commented as follows:)

It is said of the Austrian foreign minister that he had once declared that "my job is my hobby," and that statement is as humorous as it inspires confidence; for good politics needs the whole man which means that he is passionately involved in his work. Bruno Kreisky has the experience, the education, the acumen to obtain a clear picture of political realities. Austria is not a power factor — certainly not a military one. But the policies which the minister is now developing — practicing, as he does, diplomacy through personal contact — will not contribute to the fulfilment of Austria's expectation that its voice will be heard in Europe. Dr. Kreisky, on a speedy tour via Paris, London and Warsaw, will now give his ideas to Bonn. They have a simple point of departure: Any ideological approach between the Western world and the Eastern dictatorships would be stymied by communist dogmatism. There is no bridge. It would be an illusion to believe in the possibilities of compromise in the realm of ideas.

Therefore the practice of coexistence remains for Kreisky the more important; a coexistence from which both parties can learn a lot, a practice, by the way, which is not rare among competitors. Coexistence would then be a substitute for peace. But if one were able to realize the substitute, the danger of war would recede.

In any case, the Austrian foreign minister entertains the hope that Austria — among other neutrals — will play its distinct role even in a world dominated by the big powers. In special difficulties such as impede the European Economic Community as well as the European Free Trade Association (he suggests) that they stick together. And here, Dr. Kreisky says — with that candor which is typical of his diplomatic skill — that a tie between Vienna and the European Economic Community would be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Austrian state treaty.

But it is, of course, important for Bonn to hear from the best sources — and for us foreign minister Kreisky represents such a source — what precisely is the matter in Warsaw; specifically, for instance, it is important for us to learn more about the nature of the psychological obstacles which so far have prevented a rapprochement Bonn-Warsaw. Kreisky appeared almost as surprised as another recent visitor who had preceded him, Nixon, at the intensity of feeling that bars a fruitful interchange between Poland and its neighbor to the West.

AN AUSTRIAN EDITORIAL ON SOUTH TYROL

A recent issue of *NEUE TAGESZEITUNG* organ of the Austrian People's Party, carried the following editorial on the problem of South Tyrol:

The South Tyrol problem has for some years made Austro-Italian relations difficult and thus, perforce, has made difficult also the efforts at closer cooperation between the two states towards European unity. The Austrian government has repeatedly appealed to Italy to solve the South Tyrol question through bilateral negotiations. As as early as October 1956,

the Austrian government transmitted a memorandum to the Italian government in which it drew attention to "the inadequate realization of provincial autonomy for the South Tyrol as a result of the merger of Bozen and Trient into a single autonomous region." In its memorandum Austria proposed the establishment of a mixed commission of experts, but Italy turned down this proposal. Only in May, 1958, Italy's foreign minister Pella agreed "to discuss with Austria the subject of whether the status of the German-speaking minorities lent itself to improvement."

Since the fall of 1958, representatives of the Austrian foreign office and the special Italian ambassador have held "talks" on the South Tyrol which, however, remained without result and eventually broke down — following the provocative order keeping Austrian State Secretary Gschnitzer, Tyrolean Land Deputy Oberhammer and Dr. Widmoser from crossing the border into the South Tyrol.

In the interim the situation in the South Tyrol itself became more difficult. The decision of the Italian constitutional assembly to merge the South Tyrol and Trient into one region led inevitably to serious tensions as the years passed. For with this clever move by the Italians, autonomy for the South

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may be quoted freely.

Source need not be given.

Tyrol was practically nullified and a 5:2 Italian majority created in the area. In order to eliminate this situation, which is so depressing to the South Tyroleans and so unjust, the South Tyrolean Volkspartei introduced the "draft of a statute of autonomy for the South Tyrol" in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The draft demanded full regional autonomy for the South Tyrol, as well as independence from the province. To this very day, this draft measure has not been discussed in the Italian chamber.

Continued disrespect for the Paris agreement of 1946 by Italy led in January, 1959, to a break in the cooperation between the South Tyrolean Volkspartei and the Christian-Democratic Party as far as the interests of the area were concerned. The immediate reason for the break was implementation regulations issued by the Italian cabinet for government home construction with the goal of legally promoting Italian migration into the South Tyrol.

Austria's decisive intercession for the South Tyrol finally led to a letter by Italy's Premier Segni to Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab last January in which Segni proposed that the talks between Italy and Austria be continued.

After speaking with representatives of the Tyrol and the South Tyrol, Raab replied without delay to Segni's letter. But because of the fall of the Segni government, Italy once more has become unable to negotiate in the South Tyrol problem.

Yet, incidents increase in the South Tyrol. (The newspaper refers here to the invasion of Italian police during a recent rally in Bozen commemorating Andreas Hofer. The par-

ticipants had defied a police ban against public assembly. Ed.) The Bozen police action is but one regrettable event among many. And now, during the political debate over the 1960 budget for the region, the floor leader of the Democristiani made concrete proposals to the Tyrolean Volkspartei for what he called "a sincere and final agreement." Dr. Kessler, the Christian-Democratic deputy who lent expression to the desire of his party, generally proposed, the further extension of the administrative and legislative authority of the province of South Tyrol by the transfer of the school administrative jurisdictions, the establishment of courts for administrative matters, the coming into force of the law on the order of communities and the transfer of community secretaries from state to provincial jurisdiction, the further employment of South Tyroleans in the state civil service, the possibility of a direct appeal against state laws, the presence of qualified representatives of the provincial government at the meetings of the ministerial council and finally the employment of South Tyroleans in the labor offices.

However, these "concessions" by Dr. Kessler have a string attached to them: their realization does not lie in the hands of the region, but almost exclusively in those of the state. Also, they pass by the main problem, namely the grant of full regional autonomy in the meaning of the Paris Agreement. Moreover, the South Tyroleans have had the bitter experience time and again that concessions made by the Italians today are repealed tomorrow with the stroke of a pen. A shocking example for this might well be the problem of government home construction. Thus, the South Tyrolean Volkspartei, through their spokesman, Dr. Bruegger, declined the "offers" of the Democristiani in the regional council. It is not enough for Italy to give the South Tyroleans paper rights which can be rescinded by the Italian majority at any time, Dr. Bruegger said. He added that in the final analysis, autonomy means "to be able to govern oneself" and "not to be governed by others."

Bitterness and disappointment reign in the South Tyrol especially over Dr. Kessler's confirmation that genuine regional autonomy for the South Tyrol was out of the question and that the existing structure of the region could not be revised. But more than that, the Christian-Democrats considered the Paris Agreement as absolutely fulfilled with the above-mentioned concessions. The "concessions" offered by the Democristiani spokesman prove at the same time that even Italy considers the realization of the autonomy statute as defective. But these proposals in themselves are no premise for a solution of the South Tyrol problem. The demand for full regional autonomy for the South Tyrol as set down in the Paris Agreement is irrevocable.

Austria, as a state signatory to the agreement, will never retreat from this demand. And Europe and the world will not forever permit the violation in the South Tyrol of those principles of justice which have been acknowledged in the declaration of the United Nations. It still is up to the goodwill of Italy which itself has fought so hard for its indepen-

dence to grant the South Tyrol in the end its old regional rights and liberties.

A RECENT DECREE FOR THE SOUTH TYROL

DIE PRESSE, the leading independent Austrian daily, recently published the following editorial comment:

The decree of the Italian government of March 8 on the use of the (Italian and German) languages in the courts and in police stations of the province of Bozen violates not less than eight of the 15 articles on the autonomy statute for the South Tyrol and, respectively, the regulations of the Italian constitution concerning the quality of citizens before the law, concerning the protection of national minorities and concerning the adaptation of the Italian legal order to international law. In this decree, the equality of the German and Italian languages in the South Tyrol is by no means guaranteed but instead the Italian language is considered the official language and German only as an auxiliary tongue.

Court records are to be written in Italian as a matter of principle; only if the state's attorney or one of the parties demands it, the record may be taken down also in German. The same is true for abstracts from penal records, issuance of documents and notarized papers where German may be used only if specifically demanded.

Special Exception for the Police

Article 14 of the decree is an "exceptional" paragraph with questionable consequences as it permits the police to neglect the principle of the two-language system wholly in cases of urgency and to use solely Italian.

Since the Paris Agreement on the autonomy for the South Tyrol specifically proclaims the equality of the two languages in official and documentary use, the South Tyrolean Volkspartei may be expected to ask the regional council to fight the decree in the constitutional court in Rome.

Prejudice against South Tyroleans

An example of the prejudice against South Tyroleans in the public service of their own province was given recently in a parliamentary inquiry before the regional diet.

In the fire department, members of the South Tyrolean ethnic group should be entitled to 20 of the 30 jobs. In fact, however, only seven South Tyroleans were permanently employed while another seven have been given only temporary jobs. Now their jobs have been publicly advertised and two positions were reserved for Italians and one for a Ladin. The procedure shows that the prescribed number is not only not employed but temporary employees are deprived of their work.

ANOTHER INCIDENT IN THE SOUTH TYROL

Motorized police attacked 25 youths with rubber nightsticks in Bozen recently when the young people, after having been drafted into the army, wanted to parade through town and sing Tyrolean folksongs. The young men were taken to a police station, and freed only after lengthy interrogation. The incident has caused much bitterness among the South Tyrolean population.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

AUSTRIA HONORS FRITZ KREISLER

For his efforts for the musical life of Vienna, violinist Fritz Kreisler was awarded the Prize of the Dr. Karl Renner Foundation. The award was given to the famous musician at a ceremony in New York by the Austrian consul general, Karl Wolf. The event took place in the offices of Kreisler's friend and publisher, Charles Foley, at 67 West 44th Street.



Consul General Karl Wolf and Fritz Kreisler at presentation.

Biographical Note

Fritz Kreisler, violin virtuoso, born February 2, 1875, in Vienna.

Education: Vienna Conservatory (Hellmesberger)
Paris Conservatoire (Massart, Delibes)

Career: 1888-1889 toured the United States with the famous pianist Moriz Rosenthal. Played concerts throughout the world ever since. Became the world's most beloved violinist. Was soloist with every major orchestra in the Western world. Resides in New York.

Among his compositions are many songs, several string quartets, a musical comedy, an operetta, the famous "Caprice Viennoise", the "Gypsy Capriccio." He also based a number of works on old Viennese dances, Austrian folk music and compositions by Mozart, Chopin and others.

Among his literary works is a book "Four Weeks in the Trenches - the War Story of a Violinist" (1915).

JENŐ TAKACS WORK PERFORMED IN CINCINNATI

The world premiere of a new major work by the Austrian-born composer Jenő Takacs took place in Cincinnati March 31 when Willis Beckett conducted his large-scale choral composition "Essays on the Madrigal." The work had been commissioned by the "New Music Concerts" of Cincinnati and written for mixed choir. It was performed by the Cincinnati College Conservatory Madrigal group.

Takacs was born September 25, 1902 in Siegendorf in the Austrian province of Burgenland. He studied composition under Hans Gal and Joseph Marx and piano under Paul Weingarten. After finishing his studies at the Vienna State Academy for Music, Takacs worked for some time as teacher and folk music researcher in Cairo and Manila. As a concert pianist, he appeared several times in cities of the Near and Far East as well as the United States. From 1942 to 1948, Takacs was director of the conservatory of Pecs, Hungary. He went to the United States again in 1952 and since that time has been teaching at the Cincinnati College Conservatory. Every year he returns to Europe for concert tours. He has also been active as a conductor.

Takacs has written a large number of orchestral works which have been performed in many cities of the world. He has also created music for the ballet. Takacs who was intimately acquainted with Bela Bartok does not belong to any specific school of composition.

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THE INTERNATIONAL HUGO WOLF SOCIETY

The year 1960 marks the centenary of the birth of Hugo Wolf, and it is therefore an appropriate occasion for the realization of a project which for some time has been discussed by admirers of his music, namely establishment of the International Hugo Wolf Society. The Society's aim will be the wider dissemination of Wolf's works. While his music and particularly his songs have their place in music history and have found a place in concert programs, much effort is still needed to make the musical world aware of the full significance of Wolf's compositions. As things stand, Wolf is widely admired and little known: only a small fraction of his works is familiar to the general concert-goer, many of his best songs are rarely performed, and several compositions of real value have been out of print for years.

This has prompted the International Hugo Society to undertake the production of a complete and authoritative edition of all of Wolf's works, including compositions never previously printed as well as fragments and sketches. Publication has been entrusted to the Wiener Musikwissenschaftliche Verlag and it will be edited by Dr. Hans Jancik.

The Society will also arrange performances of some of Wolf's rarely heard works at intimate musicales. The erection of a suitable monument to Hugo Wolf and the upkeep of places associated with his memory are also considered by the Society as among its most sacred obligations.

The Society's governing body includes among others: Professor Joseph Marx, Professor Fritz Schachermayer and Norbert Furrer. The Society's address is: Vienna III, Marokkanergasse 1.
(See also page 10)

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HUGO WOLF'S BIRTH

Hugo Wolf was born in 1860 in Windischgraz, a remote little place in what then was Austrian Styria. It is now called Slovenj Gradec. His father, Philip Wolf, was a leather craftsman in better economic circumstances. Young Hugo grew up as all the other children of the neighborhood did and partook in the type of music-making that was traditional in Styria where many a folksong was born. The Wolf family made music of an evening in the home and Hugo certainly grew up in a musical atmosphere. He received violin and piano lessons first from his amateur father and later from the local music teacher. He showed great aptitude without turning into a prodigy. However, his bent for music began to dominate the child at an early age. His father, in spite of his own aptitude for music forced the boy to attend an ordinary grammar school where Hugo showed little inclination for regular study. While neither lazy nor stupid, young Hugo was a failure as a student at the various schools in Graz, Marburg and the Abbey School of St. Paul in Carinthia. He wanted to study music.

Desperate because his father would not allow him to go his own way, he wrote his parent around 1875:

"I am sorry to read in your last letter that you still cannot agree to my taking up music. All right then, I shall give up music entirely and devote myself to a profession.... I am so passionately fond of music, it is food and drink to me.

"But since you are definitely opposed to me becoming a serious musician (not a musical hack as you seem to imagine), I shall obey. I only pray to God that your eyes will not be opened when it is too late for me to return to music.

"From your last letter I saw quite clearly that in your eyes a (professional) musician is almost a contemptible person. You pity me for wanting to become a musician, but I pity you for not agreeing to let me devote myself to music."

But the same year brought Wolf some fulfillment of his hopes. He went to Vienna where an aunt gave him shelter. He attended the Conservatory under Josef Hellmesberger. Yet he soon discouraged because he outdistanced his teachers in every musical subject. Finally, he was expelled because of some prank in which he had not even taken part.

The years ahead were hard on Wolf. He suffered physical want and spiritual frustration and had to accept the help of friends. Musically, he matured. He "found" Richard Wagner, learned from him, met him and grieved like no other man when the great German composer died in 1883. "I cannot believe that the man who first made us clods into real people is dead," he exclaimed.

During the early years, his own compositions were still those of a young man feeling his way.

He was still hard put to find the means of existence. Odd jobs as copyist and coach, as assistant conductor in Salzburg and as piano teacher followed one upon the other at short intervals. But in these jobs he met some seriously interested people who guided his efforts.

In 1882 he wrote his first really representative song to Moerike's "Mausfallenspruechlein." Gradually his efforts



Hugo Wolf

produced masterpieces. In 1883, he produced his first symphonic poem "Penthesilea" after Heinrich Kleist.

By 1884, his income appeared to be fair thanks to the help of friends who got him a job as music critic on a not too important publication, entitled "Salonblatt". His reviews were not always entirely objective and his attitude towards Brahms particularly unjust. He suffered for this when his music was constantly turned down. In 1885, the Rose Quartet turned down his String Quartet, and in 1886, a rehearsal of his Penthesilea broke up amid derisive laughter. The conductor, Richter, remarked at the time: "I just wanted to have a look at the fellow who dared to write in such a fashion about Brahms, the master."

His father's death in 1887 stopped Wolf's career as a critic. His inheritance permitted him to dedicate himself to composition entirely. His powers seemed to break forth with elemental force: he started to set Moerike's poem to music on February 16, 1888. By May 18, 44 songs were finished. The same year, in a period of 41 days, he finished nine more and composed 12 Eichendorff poems withal. Between October 27, 1888, and February 12, 1889, he set 50 Goethe poems to music.

In short order, the Spanish Song Book (after Heyse and Beibel) with 44 songs and six settings of poems by Gottfried Keller followed. By November, 1890, he had finished the first volume of the Italian Song Book. A year's vacation from composing followed this monumental effort.

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Then he went to work again — 15 more songs in 25 days. In the back of his mind at that time was to write an opera. It took four years before he found a suitable libretto. It was a concoction by a Viennese writer of Alarcon's "El Sombrero de Tres Picos." In 1895, he started work and in little more than three months he completed the piano score. By the end of the same year, the full orchestral score to what became known as "The Corregidor" was finished.

The work was rejected by Vienna, Berlin and Prague, but the musically progressive opera house of Mannheim took it on. In the meantime, Hugo Wolf went back to his solitude in the village of Perchtoldsdorf and wrote the 24 songs of the second volume of the Italian Song Book. He reluctantly returned to Mannheim where the "Corregidor" received its first performance on June 7, 1896. The premiere was a fair success, and the work was repeated before the end of the season. When it was performed in Strasbourg in 1898, he was already ill, and when it was first given in Vienna in 1904, he was dead.

In 1897, Wolf wrote more lieder and started work on a second opera. That year, too, Gustav Mahler became director of the Vienna Opera. He promised Wolf that the "Corregidor" would be performed during the next season. But when the program was published, Wolf's opera was not among the works.

The disappointment led to a mental breakdown and untimely death. He still wrote some songs, started on the new opera and played it for friends at his home. Getting up from the piano he suddenly announced that he had been appointed director of the Vienna Opera, a mental illusion. Friends took him back to Vienna where his hallucinations increased. He was taken to an asylum but later discharged as "cured." He never was the same man again. He shunned relatives and friends and finally attempted suicide. He was found in time. At his own request he was then taken to a local asylum where he languished for more than four years in an ever-darkening cloud of insanity. He died February 22, 1904, at the age of 43.

2,200 AFRO-ASIANS STUDY IN AUSTRIA

Austrian colleges and universities were attended by record numbers of Afro-Asian students during the 1959-1960 semester, recently published statistics show. Their number has increased year after year by leaps and bounds. Five hundred more Afro-Asian students attended classes during the previous one. Altogether 2,228 young Africans and Asians studied at secondary schools in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Leoben and Salzburg. Of the total 10,343 foreign students at Austrian colleges and universities, the Afro-Asians accounted for roughly 21%. Asia sent 1,431 of these students and Africa 797.

THORAX CONGRESS IN VIENNA

One of the largest medical meetings, the 7th International Thorax Congress, will take place in Vienna from August 28 to September 1, 1960. Earlier, from April 11 to 13, another medical meeting will take place in Salzburg: the Congress for Balneology, Medical Climatology and Physical Medicine.

While several countries competed for the Thorax Congress, the American College accepted the invitation of the Austrian government to hold the event in Vienna. More than 3,000 participants are expected. From the United States alone 1,500 medical scientists will come to Vienna.

VIENNA STATE OPERA'S FESTIVAL PLAYBILL

During the forthcoming Vienna Festival Weeks, the famed State Opera on Vienna's Ring will put its best foot forward to satisfy the demands of the international public expected in Austria's capital. The greatest musical talent, in the world today, including conductors, soloists and instrumentalists, will join the regular ensembles for this special season.

Following is the full June-schedule of performances, including the names of the conductor and top performers for each work. All performances are to take place in the State Opera House, except those marked "Redoutensaal."

1. Wagner's "Die Walkure." (Karajan; Nilsson, Brouwenstijn, Gorr, Wickers, Hotter, Frick).

2. Smetana's "The Bartered Bride." (Krombholz; Seefried, Kmentt, Dickie, Welter).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's Abduction from the Seraglio." (Matacic; Lipp, Loose, Dermota, Equiluz, Frick).

3. Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier." (Wallberg; Schwarzkopf, Jurinac, Gueden, Zadek, Wiener, Edelmann).

4. Verdi's "Masked Ball." (Molinari-Pradelli; Leonie Rysanek-Grossmann, Streich, Madeira, di Stefano, Bastiani).

5. Wagner's "Siegfried." (Karajan; Nilsson, Lipp, Madeira, Windgassen, Stolze, Edelmann, Neidlinger, Frick).

6. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." (Boehm; Jurinac, Gueden, Simionato, Waechter, Kunz).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." (Matacic; Schwarzkopf, Ludwig, Streich, Dermota, Berry, Wiener).

7. Puccini's "La Boheme." (Molinari-Pradelli; Gueden, Coertse, di Stefano, Waechter, Braun, Berry).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." (Matacic; della Casa, Streich, Sjoistedt, Dermota, Kunz, Wiener).

8. Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung." (New production). (Karajan; Nilsson, Brouwenstijn, Watson, Lipp, Scheyrer, Gorr, Ludwig, Roessel-Majdan, Boese, Windgassen, Uhde, Frick, Pernerstorfer).

9. "Capriccio." (Boehm; Schwarzkopf, Goltz, Streich, Dermota, Zampieri, Klein, Wiener, Berry, Uhde).

10. Verdi's "Aida." (Karajan; Rysanek-Grossmann, Simionato, Wickers, Bastiani, Frick, Guthrie).

11. Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier." (Krips; della Casa, Jurinac, Gueden, Zidek, Wiener, Edelmann).

12. Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung." (Karajan; Nilsson, Brouwenstijn, Watson, Lipp, Scheyrer, Gorr, Ludwig, Roessel-Majdan, Boese, Windgassen, Uhde, Frick, Pernerstorfer).

13. Verdi's "Aida." (Molinari-Pradelli; Brouwenstijn, Simionati, di Stefano, Bastiani, Frick, Guthrie).

14. Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." (Matacic; Leonie Rysanek-Grossmann, Hoengen, Windgassen, Stolze, Wiener, Welter).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio." (Krips; Lipp, Loose, Dermota, Dickie, Frick).

15. Strauss' "Arabella." (Hollresier; della Casa, Rothenberger, Coertse, Malaniuk, Zidek, Terkal, Fischer-Dieskau, Edelmann).

16. Verdi's "Masked Ball." (Molinari-Pradelli; Brouwenstijn, Maikl, Madeira, di Stefano, Bastiani).

17. Strauss' "Arabella." (Hollreiser; della Casa, Felbermayer, Coertse, Malaniuk, Zidek, Terkal, Fischer-Dieskau, Edelmann).

18. Bizet's "Carmen." (Matacic; Madeira, Gueden, di Stefano, Bastiani).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio." (Krips; Lipp, Loose, Kmentt, Dickie, Frick).

19. Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." (Gielen).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." (Boehm; della Casa, Streich, Ludwig, Dermota, Kunz, Schoeffler).

20. Puccini's "Tosca." (Karajan; Tebaldi, Zampieri, Bastiani, Doench).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." (Hollreiser; Stich-Randall, Gueden, Sjoestedt, Schoeffler, Kunz).

21. Borodin's "Prince Igor." (Matacic; Zadek, Ludwig, Sjoestedt, Dermota, Klein, Waechter, Berry, Doench, Frick).

22. Verdi's "Don Carlos." (Molinari-Pradelli; Goltz, Simionato, Zampieri, Bastiani, Uhde).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." (Boehm; della Casa, Streich, Ludwig, Luigi Alva, Kunz, Schoeffler).

23. Giordano's "Andrea Chenier." (Matacic; Tebaldi, Wickers, Bastiani).

24. Strauss' "Electra." (Boehm; Goltz, della Casa, Madeira, Lorenz, Uhde).

25. Gluck's "Orpheus and Euridice." (Hollreiser; Simionato, Lipp, Maikl).

11. Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." (Loibner; Stich-Randall, Streich, Sjoestedt, Schoeffler, Kunz).

26. Mahler's "Das Lied von Der Erde." (Karajan). (Matinee). "Angelina." (Erede; Ludwig, Loose, Hermann, Kmentt, Berry, Doench, Welter). (Night).

27. Giordano's "Andrea Chenier." (Matacic; Tebaldi, Wickers, Bastiani).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." (Boehm; della Casa, Streich, Ludwig, Luigi Alva, Berry, Schoeffler).

28. Berg's "Wozzek." (Boehm; Goltz, Albrecht, Peter, Zadek, Dickie, Klein, Doench).

29. "Angelina." (Erede; Ludwig, Loose, Hermann, Kmentt, Berry, Doench, Welter).

Redoutensaal: Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." (Hollreiser; Stich-Randall, Gueden, Sjoestedt, Schoeffler, Kunz).

30. Giordano's "Andrea Chenier." (Matacic; Tebaldi, Wickers, Bastiani).

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